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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

SEASONAL FACTORS INFLUENCE NONFARM WORKFORCE

South Carolina's nonagricultural employment increased 14,900 in September reaching a record high of 1,362,700. Again due to a gain in the number of jobs in education, the public sector added 19,100 jobs, while the private sector dropped 4,200. Overall, nonfarm employment exceeded the measure of a year ago by 44,000.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

The government job count increased 19,100 bringing the workforce total to 260,400, a gain of 13,900 from the same period a year ago. State educational institutions added 5,600 employees, while local education added 15,500, accounting for the overall gain in the public sector. Federal government lost 1,600 employees due to termination of summer workers.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT LOWERED IN SEPTEMBER

The number of jobs in the private sector dropped 4,200 to 1,102,300 during September. All major industry divisions experienced declines except transportation and public utilities, where the employment level remained unchanged. As summer ended and building activities slowed, construction lost 1,300 workers. The majority of the decrease was reported in special trade contracting, which was down 800 over the month. Private sector employment also showed the effects of the seasonal slowdown of tourism. Trade lost 900 employees in September with the entire loss occurring in the retail division (-1000). Wholesale trade added 100 workers. The finance, insurance, and real estate workforce declined 800 in September, bringing the total to 59,700. Banking and real estate accounted for practically all of the decline. The decrease could be attributed to seasonal reductions in the housing industry.

Services lost 500 jobs over the month as significant seasonal losses were recorded in hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services. Manufacturing saw a drop of 700, pushing the employment level down to 362,600. Layoffs and plant closings in the soft-good sector were solely responsible for the decline of manufacturing employment. The nondurable workforce, at 241,100, was down 1,200 from one month earlier and 1,400 from September, 1985. Moderate losses were evident throughout nondurables with the exception of printing and publishing. Food and kindred products were the only soft-good industry to report no change in employment over the month. Textile employment dropped to 102,200, as 500 persons were placed on temporary layoff. Durable-good employment moved upward 500 in September. With the exception of fabricated metal products, all industry groups within the hard-good sector either saw employment growth or were unchanged from one month earlier.

SEASONALLY AFFECTED FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

Nonfarm wage and salary female employment in South Carolina, increasing 12,400, rose to 625,200 during September. Cyclical growth in government education more than offset the loss of 1,300 women workers in the private sector.

The number of jobs occupied by women in the government sector gained 13,700 to 146,000. The return of 14,300 females in educational jobs for the beginning of the school year produced the positive movement. On the negative side, moderate decreases were noted in federal government (-400) and state government other than education (-200). The final division in the public sector, local government outside of schools, was unchanged from August.

In the private sector, all major divisions except services reported declines. Educational services offset seasonal cutbacks in the tourist industry, allowing services to gain 400 workers. Wholesale and retail trade, with seasonal reductions on the retail side of the picture, posted the greatest decline, losing 700. Manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported similar downturns of 400. Within manufacturing, an increase of 300 in the durable-good sector was overshadowed by a 700 drop in nondurable goods. Construction, and transportation and public utilities recorded minute losses of 100 each.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 21,200 over the comparable year-ago period. With the exception of manufacturing, all major divisions experienced growth or remained constant during the twelve months. Wholesale and retail trade reported the largest expansion (+7,200), followed closely by services (+7,100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate plunged to 5.4% in September, the lowest figure in almost seven years. This rate represented 90,500 jobless individuals, a drop of 7,700 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed in large measure to the restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,662,800	1,662,100	1,592,000	1,656,600	1,651,200	1,585,800
Total Employment	1,572,300	1,563,900	1,493,000	1,557,900	1,551,200	1,478,600
Total Unemployment	90,500	98,200	99,000	98,700	100,000	107,200
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	227,560	227,110	211,270	229,270	227,510	215,390
Total Employment	218,110	216,480	202,460	221,040	218,870	208,050
Total Unemployment	9,450	10,630	8,810	8,230	8,640	7,340
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	327,320	324,950	313,220
Total Employment	313,030	309,300	295,630
Total Unemployment	14,290	15,650	17,590
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.8	5.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,244	119,471	115,850	118,220	118,182	115,790
Total Employment	110,229	111,515	107,867	109,891	110,155	107,519
Total Unemployment	8,015	7,955	7,984	8,329	8,027	8,271
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,000 to reach a level of 181,500 in September. Government, more specifically local government, was the largest contributor to this positive trend, as nonfaculty personnel returned to schools for the fall term. Local government employment increased 1,900 during the month. Federal government saw a 300 worker drop, while state government remained unchanged at 12,900. Private sector employment decreased 600, as four of the six major industries reported losses over the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate had the largest monthly decline, dropping 300 to 8,300. Both transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade recorded declines of 200. The final major industry to register a downturn was construction, decreasing 100. On the positive side, manufacturing employment edged up 100 with the entire increase centered in nondurable goods. The number of workers in services was also up 100 in September.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural workforce expanded by 3,000 workers in September, due to an upward seasonal trend in government. The growth in government (+2,300) was centered in the local division, where 2,300 staff members resumed their jobs. An increase of 200 workers in state government was offset by a 200 employee drop in federal government. The private sector employment figure was up 700 over the previous month's total of 155,200. Approximately 85% of the upturn was in services where workstudy students returned to work at the beginning of the school year. Trade saw a moderate 200 upturn with both the wholesale and retail groups experiencing similar increases of 100. The only industry to report a decline was construction, down 100. Employment in manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged in September.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 4,500 in September to a level of 293,100. The rise in employment was caused by expanded job levels in both the public and private sectors. Employment in the public sector realized the largest over-the-month gain of 3,500 positions. Responding to educational advances, state and local government saw a combined growth of 3,500. The federal job count was unchanged at 2,000 from September to October. Approximately 1,000 jobs were added to the private sector during September. Services were responsible for 60% of the private sector growth. Positive movement was also experienced in transportation and public utilities (+200), and trade (+200). Manufacturing positions rose 100 to 96,300. During September, negative employment trends were found in finance, insurance and real estate where seasonal cutbacks resulted in a loss of 100 jobs. The number of jobs in construction was unchanged from 20,700 in September.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate climbed to 7.0% of the labor force in September. . . the highest rate since June. Nonfarm employment was up 107,000 last month, after rising 156,000 in August. The employment gain was centered in service-producing industries, where 150,000 jobs were added. Total good-producing employment dropped 43,000, with manufacturing employment down 38,000. Factory employment has fallen approximately 200,000 this year. Manufacturing jobs have declined fairly steadily since mid-1984 and have regained only about 44% of the jobs lost in the 1981-1982 recession. Another industry suffering from a weak economy is oil and gas extraction, where nearly half of the jobs have been lost. On the positive side, construction reported a slight upswing of 2,000. Employment in transportation and public utilities was up 29,000 in September, but would have declined slightly except for the effect of workers returning from strike. Jobs in retail trade, business services, and finance continued upward.

Americans worked shorter weeks during September. . . The average workweek for nonfarm personnel was down to 34.7 hours from 34.8. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 40.8 hours, and factory overtime remained at 3.5 hours. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers gained $0.02 to $8.77.

Producer prices advanced 0.4% in September. . . The rise was caused primarily by a turnabout in energy prices, which grew 3.7% last month after declining most of the year. So far this year energy declines have held down producer prices and masked moderate price increases for many other goods. The jump in energy prices in September resulted from a 9.2% hike in gasoline prices and a 7.7% upturn in fuel oil costs. Food prices fell 0.2% during the month, reflecting the end of the drought in the Southeast.

Retail sales were up 4.6% last month. . . The September sales gain, which included a 19.5% surge in auto sales, followed a 1.5% rise in August, when car sales grew 4.1%. Strong car buying resulted from generous incentive financing programs offered by auto makers. Excluding automobiles, sales advanced just 0.1% last month. Other areas showing purchasing strength in September were building materials (+1.3%), home furnishings (+1.4%), and gasoline stations (+0.4%). On the downside, general merchandise store sales fell 1.3%, while apparel dropped 0.6%. One reason for the declines in general merchandise and apparel store sales was the unusually warm weather in September which made people reluctant to buy the fall and winter clothing on display.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts plunged 7.6% in September. . . The drop in housing starts suggests that construction activity won't supply as much of a push to the overall economy in the coming months as it did earlier in the year. Through the nearly four-year-old economic expansion, housing has played an important role through growing construction activity and by spurring related industries with demand for such items as home furnishings and appliances. Now, many economists see slowing housing activity removing some of the impetus from the economy. Starts of single-family homes were down 6.9% last month, while multi-family starts decreased 8.9%. The only bright spots in housing activity were an 11.0% increase in building permit issuance in the Northeast and a 1.4% rise nationwide to build single-family homes.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose a minute 0.1% in September. . . Manufacturing output was up 0.3% last month after a 0.1% gain in August. Production of durable goods grew 0.3%, while nondurables increased 0.2%. Mining output fell 0.4%, following a 0.6% downturn the prior month, leaving this category 11.0% below the level of one year earlier. Within mining, however, oil and gas drilling reported upturns for the second month in a row after reporting sharp cutbacks earlier this year.

ANNUAL PAY LEVELS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

According to the latest news release from the United States Department of Labor, average annual pay levels for all five of South Carolina's metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) increased moderately between 1984 and 1985. The Florence MSA reported the largest upturn in annual pay, gaining 5.3% or $783 during the year, followed closely by the Anderson (+4.5%) and Greenville-Spartanburg (+4.5%) MSA's. Also registering gains in average annual pay were Columbia (+4.2%) and Charleston (+2.4%). As a comparison, the national average for annual pay levels was up 4.7%. Although all South Carolina MSA's did register substantial growth, their average annual pay levels were far below the national pay level of $19,816. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA ($16,839) was responsible for the highest average annual pay in South Carolina, followed by Columbia ($16,533), Charleston ($15,970), Florence ($15,478) and Anderson ($15,349).

All wages were based on records submitted through the unemployment insurance system by employers covered under the S.C. Employment Security Law. Approximately 96% of all employment in South Carolina is covered under this law.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT DECLINE

South Carolina's average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers declined $0.01 to $7.96 during September. The nondurable-good sector was totally responsible for the drop, as hourly earnings in this sector decreased $0.02 to $7.86. Within nondurables, the most significant losses were seen in food and kindred products (-$0.05), and chemicals and allied products (-$0.05). These losses were attributed to lower premiums and less overtime hours worked.

The durable-good sector experienced an advance of $0.01 in hourly earnings over the month. All industry divisions within durables saw increases, except furniture and fixtures, and electrical and electronic equipment.

The state's production workers' average weekly wages were up $1.18 over August's figure of $327.57. Wages in the hard-good sector rose $2.05, while soft-good earnings dropped $0.03 on the average per week.

Throughout the nation, an $0.08 increase was seen in manufacturing average hourly earnings with both durables and nondurables adding to the gain.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.96	$ 7.97	$ 7.63	$ 7.82	$ 7.87	$ 7.57
Average Weekly Earnings	$328.75	$327.57	$312.83	$315.93	$320.31	$307.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.56	$ 99.69	$ 96.40	$ 95.68	$ 97.48	$ 94.71

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.79	$ 7.41	$ 9.75	$ 9.67	$ 9.57
Average Weekly Earnings	$324.90	$322.51	$306.03	$399.75	$393.57	$390.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.39	$ 98.15	$ 94.31	$121.06	$119.77	$120.33

PREMIUM HOURS REMAIN THE SAME

South Carolina's production workers' average overtime hours remained at 3.9 hours during September. Offsetting trends in nondurable and durable goods caused a stabilizing effect on overall manufacturing overtime hours. Nondurable goods were unchanged from 3.9 in October, while durables gained 0.2 hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours declined 0.6 hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	4.5
Durable Goods	4.0	3.8	4.5
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.5

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO RISE

Hourly increases in both the durable-and nondurable-good sectors caused South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek to gain 0.2 hour to 41.3. The hard-good sector displayed a 0.2 hour advance, while the soft-good sector experienced an upturn of 0.1 hour. Within durables, advances were seen in lumber and wood products (+0.8); fabricated metal products (+0.7); and machinery, except electrical (+0.1). No change in weekly hours was recorded in the furniture and fixtures industry. Contributing to the rise in nondurables were food and kindred products (+1.1), and textile mill products (+0.4). Other components of the nondurable-good sector showed negative movement. The overall factor contributing to this month's climb in manufacturing production hours was a longer scheduled workweek.

Nationally, the average workweek for factory production workers gained 0.3 hour to reach 41.0 in September, along with a 0.2 hour increase in overtime.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX SHOWS MODERATE UPTURN

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 0.5 point to 106.1 in September. The growth was caused primarily by a 0.2 hour increase in average weekly hours. The September index was 2.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 108.2.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	106.1	105.6	108.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	144.5	143.3	147.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.4	93.4	95.2
Textile Productivity Index	67.5	67.1	67.1
Apparel Productivity Index	98.8	100.2	106.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CONTINUE A DOWNWARD TREND

Unemployment rates dropped in 36 of South Carolina's 46 counties in September. When compared to a year ago, September's jobless rates were lower in 34 counties. Unemployment rates ranged from a high of 11.3% in Bamberg County to a low of 3.2% in Beaufort County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 42 counties. Forty-one of these counties showed an upturn in nonmanufacturing, and 10 counties reported a rise in manufacturing. Nine counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties showed increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Counselor	99	Mental Health Coun.	12	17	X		$25,000	X		Florence
Drafter, Computer	57	None	N/A	14	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Registered Nurse	19	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000		X	Conway
Legal Secretary	20	Finance Secretary	34	13	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Machine Design Eng.	12	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Lancaster
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Sumter
Laboratory Tester	99	None	N/A	12	X		$16,640	X		Rock Hill
Medical Lab. Tech.	57	None	N/A	14	X		$14,000		X	Spartanburg
Mental Health Coun.	21	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Truck Driver, Heavy	99	None	N/A	12	X		$19,760		X	Kingstree
Accounting Clerk	11	Computer Operator	60	13	X		$14,000	X		Greenwood
Teacher, Art	60	None	N/A	16	X		$14,000		X	Florence
Textile Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000		X	Union

*There are currently more than 104,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1362.7	1347.8	1318.7	+ 14.9	+ 44.0
Total Private	1102.3	1106.5	1072.2	- 4.2	+ 30.1
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	90.0	91.3	86.3	- 1.3	+ 3.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	- 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	44.4	41.3	- 0.8	+ 2.3
Electrical Work	9.3	9.6	8.7	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.6	363.3	364.9	- 0.7	- 2.3
Durable Goods	121.5	121.0	122.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	241.1	242.3	242.5	- 1.2	- 1.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	57.1	56.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	17.0	16.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	2.6	2.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Communication	12.4	12.1	12.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.1	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.8	16.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electric Services	10.9	11.1	10.9	- 0.2	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	302.7	303.6	287.8	- 0.9	+ 14.9
Wholesale Trade	57.6	57.5	56.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.4	30.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.2	26.1	25.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Retail Trade	245.1	246.1	231.3	- 1.0	+ 13.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.8	27.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Department Stores	18.7	18.8	18.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Food Stores	40.8	41.0	39.7	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Grocery Stores	38.2	38.4	37.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.7	60.5	58.0	- 0.8	+ 1.7
Banking	15.0	15.4	15.0	- 0.4	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.3	14.9	- 0.4	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.5	8.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	12.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	228.4	228.9	216.6	- 0.5	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.7	22.7	21.1	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Health Services	45.2	45.2	43.8	0.0	+ 1.4
Hospitals	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	22.5	19.8	21.6	+ 2.7	+ 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.9	12.1	13.0	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Total Government	260.4	241.3	246.5	+ 19.1	+ 13.9
Total Federal Government	38.6	40.2	38.0	- 1.6	+ 0.6
Total State Government	85.3	80.0	75.4	+ 5.3	+ 9.9
State Education	37.6	32.0	31.1	+ 5.6	+ 6.5
Other State Government	47.7	48.0	44.3	- 0.3	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	136.5	121.1	133.1	+ 15.4	+ 3.4
Local Education	78.9	63.4	79.1	+ 15.5	- 0.2
Other Local Government	57.6	57.7	54.0	- 0.1	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Manufacturing	362.6	363.3	364.9	- 0.7	- 2.3
Durable Goods	121.5	121.0	122.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.7	15.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	- 0.4
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.7	0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.4	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.5	15.4	- 0.1	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.8	28.6	28.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.5	1.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.9	6.3	0.0	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.6	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.4	21.3	21.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	7.8	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 0.5
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.0	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.1	242.3	242.5	- 1.2	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.0	15.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.8	2.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.2	102.7	102.8	- 0.5	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.5	28.3	- 0.4	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.3	29.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.7	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.7	7.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.5	8.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.8	44.0	44.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.9	9.1	- 0.5	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.1	6.3	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.2	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.7	6.0	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.0	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	16.1	15.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.6	4.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.0	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.8	32.4	- 0.3	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.6	- 0.2	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.2	20.4	20.2	- 0.2	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.3	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1353.4	1351.4	1309.6	+ 2.0	+ 43.8
Total Private	1090.2	1089.3	1060.4	+ 0.9	+ 29.8
Construction	89.2	88.7	85.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.7
Manufacturing	359.7	361.9	362.0	- 2.2	- 2.3
Durable Goods	120.5	120.9	121.4	- 0.4	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	15.3	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.7	28.7	28.8	0.0	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.8	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.5	21.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	239.2	241.0	240.6	- 1.8	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.8	15.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	101.3	102.6	101.9	- 1.3	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	27.6	28.1	- 0.7	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.8	29.4	29.4	- 0.6	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.8	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.7	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.4	43.9	44.4	- 0.5	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.8	9.0	- 0.5	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.9	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	16.0	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.0	9.9	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.8	32.3	- 0.4	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.6	- 0.2	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	56.8	56.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	16.8	16.6	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Communication	12.5	12.2	12.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	297.7	295.6	283.0	+ 2.1	+ 14.7
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.4	55.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Retail Trade	240.8	239.2	227.2	+ 1.6	+ 13.6
General Merchandise Stores	27.9	27.9	27.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Food Stores	40.0	39.9	38.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.2	59.1	57.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	225.5	225.4	213.8	+ 0.1	+ 11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.3	20.0	19.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Educational Services	22.7	23.5	21.8	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Total Government	263.2	262.1	249.2	+ 1.1	+ 14.0
Total Federal Government	39.1	40.2	38.5	- 1.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government	85.5	85.4	75.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.9
Total Local Government	138.6	136.5	135.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	293.1	288.6	287.8	213.0	210.0	208.3
Construction	20.7	20.7	20.5	13.7	13.8	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.4	10.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.3	96.2	97.2	27.7	27.7	28.1
Durable Goods	29.3	29.2	29.7	13.4	13.4	13.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	11.0	11.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.2	2.0	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.0	67.0	67.5	14.3	14.3	14.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.1	31.0	31.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.2	9.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.8	9.9	2.2	2.1	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	5.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.6	67.4	64.8	47.2	47.0	45.5
Wholesale Trade	15.6	15.7	15.6	12.7	12.6	12.4
Retail Trade	52.0	51.7	49.2	34.5	34.4	33.1
General Merchandise Stores	7.3	7.2	6.6	4.7	4.7	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.1	11.1	18.3	18.3	17.0
Banking	-	-	-	6.4	6.5	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.7	48.1	46.7	39.3	38.7	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	10.0	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.7	7.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	3.3
Total Government	37.8	34.3	37.1	57.1	54.8	56.8
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.0	8.2	8.0
Total State Government	11.5	10.6	10.6	30.3	30.1	30.6
Total Local Government	24.3	21.7	24.6	18.8	16.5	18.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

September, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Sept. 1986	CHARLESTON Aug. 1986	CHARLESTON Sept. 1985	ROCK HILL Sept. 1986	ROCK HILL Aug. 1986	ROCK HILL Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	181.5	180.5	175.2	43.6	43.5	43.1
Construction	13.8	13.9	13.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.9	12.5	12.5	12.1
Durable Goods	11.7	11.7	11.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.5	8.7	10.2	10.3	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.8	.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.5	9.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.8	43.0	42.3	8.0	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.6	34.9	34.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.6	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.6	36.5	33.3	8.8	9.0	8.8
Total Government	50.3	48.7	48.5	5.6	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.6	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	12.9	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.1	16.2	16.7	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Sept. 1986	ANDERSON Aug. 1986	ANDERSON Sept. 1985	FLORENCE Sept. 1986	FLORENCE Aug. 1986	FLORENCE Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	47.7	48.5	47.0	46.9	46.8
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.5	19.3	20.0	13.4	13.4	13.3
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.5	14.8	9.1	9.0	9.0
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	3.2	3.3	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.5	7.4	7.5
Total Government	7.7	7.5	7.3	8.6	8.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From Aug. 1986	Net Change From Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	625.2	612.8	604.0	+ 12.4	+ 21.2
Total Private	479.2	480.5	464.8	- 1.3	+ 14.4
Construction	7.3	7.4	7.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.2	147.6	148.4	- 0.4	- 1.2
Durable Goods	38.7	38.4	38.9	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	7.8	8.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.7	12.6	12.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.5	109.2	109.5	- 0.7	- 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.3	5.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.8	44.2	44.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.8	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.9	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.9	37.1	37.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	8.0	8.1	- 0.5	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.4	13.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.5	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.1	8.4	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.8	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.6	146.3	138.4	- 0.7	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.9	13.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	131.7	132.4	124.7	- 0.7	+ 7.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.7	20.8	20.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	18.7	18.8	18.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.7	37.1	35.7	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Banking	11.2	11.6	11.2	- 0.4	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	129.3	128.9	122.2	+ 0.4	+ 7.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.6	15.1	14.0	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Health Services	37.5	37.3	36.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Hospitals	13.0	12.9	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	13.9	12.0	13.2	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
Total Government	146.0	132.3	139.2	+ 13.7	+ 6.8
Total Federal Government	11.8	12.2	11.7	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Total State Government	46.2	43.7	41.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.1
State Education	18.1	15.4	14.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.2
Other State Government	28.1	28.3	26.2	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	88.0	76.4	86.4	+ 11.6	+ 1.6
Local Education	59.2	47.6	59.4	+ 11.6	- 0.2
Other Local Government	28.8	28.8	27.0	0.0	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.8	283.0	284.6	328.75	327.57	312.83	41.3	41.1	41.0	7.96	7.97	7.63
DURABLE GOODS	93.7	93.4	93.9	341.09	339.04	329.89	41.8	41.6	41.6	8.16	8.15	7.93
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.9	12.6	308.38	299.21	307.73	41.9	41.1	42.8	7.36	7.28	7.19
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.0	282.49	286.18	280.43	41.0	41.0	41.3	6.89	6.98	6.79
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.6	8.3	388.80	392.01	380.61	43.2	43.8	43.3	9.00	8.95	8.79
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.4	12.1	330.48	322.40	321.31	40.7	40.0	41.3	8.12	8.06	7.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.6	20.3	20.4	365.51	363.80	353.64	42.7	42.6	42.2	8.56	8.54	8.38
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.8	4.1	352.13	356.21	311.60	43.1	43.6	41.0	8.17	8.17	7.60
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.4	16.3	16.6	293.13	296.21	290.60	40.1	40.3	39.7	7.31	7.35	7.32
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.7	317.60	317.18	306.09	39.9	40.2	39.7	7.96	7.89	7.71
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.1	189.6	190.7	322.26	322.29	304.03	41.0	40.9	40.7	7.86	7.88	7.41
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.3	10.2	292.32	286.64	269.34	41.7	40.6	41.5	7.01	7.06	6.49
Textile Mill Products	89.8	90.1	90.4	304.93	301.17	289.27	41.6	41.2	40.8	7.33	7.31	7.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	25.0	25.7	311.75	306.18	303.42	42.3	41.6	42.2	7.37	7.36	7.19
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.4	26.8	308.66	307.04	290.21	40.4	40.4	39.7	7.64	7.60	7.31
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	7.4	276.08	270.92	269.45	40.9	39.9	39.8	6.75	6.79	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.0	12.0	319.62	319.70	307.10	42.0	41.9	41.5	7.61	7.63	7.40
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	2.9	301.50	312.99	309.21	40.2	41.9	42.3	7.50	7.47	7.31
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.4	289.07	281.88	261.58	44.2	43.5	41.0	6.54	6.48	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.6	36.8	37.3	199.43	199.88	189.38	37.7	38.0	37.8	5.29	5.26	5.01
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.7	8.1	8.3	193.16	192.15	187.40	37.8	38.2	38.8	5.11	5.03	4.83
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.7	12.4	171.24	175.08	168.17	35.9	36.4	36.4	4.77	4.81	4.62
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.3	10.9	530.40	537.74	509.97	44.2	44.7	44.5	12.00	12.03	11.46
Printing and Publishing	5.5	5.6	5.5	304.19	303.32	288.14	36.3	36.5	36.8	8.38	8.31	7.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.3	19.4	19.9	492.90	496.18	481.10	42.2	42.3	42.5	11.68	11.73	11.32

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
ATI Manufacturing	19.9	19.8	20.3	315.93	320.31	307.34	40.4	40.7	40.6	7.82	7.87	7.57
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	9.4	295.32	295.32	293.38	40.4	40.4	40.3	7.31	7.31	7.28
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	312.61	288.86	331.20	43.0	40.8	45.0	7.27	7.08	7.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	341.90	343.54	297.75	41.9	42.1	36.4	8.16	8.16	8.18
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.6	10.9	334.11	341.52	319.84	40.4	40.9	40.9	8.27	8.35	7.82
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.6	1.7	299.52	278.39	279.30	41.6	39.1	39.9	7.20	7.12	7.00
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.0	2.2	185.55	182.47	181.17	38.1	37.7	36.6	4.87	4.84	4.95

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
ATI Manufacturing	72.3	72.6	73.2	324.90	322.51	306.03	41.6	41.4	41.3	7.81	7.79	7.41
Durable Goods	21.2	21.3	21.5	339.39	334.88	323.05	41.9	41.6	41.1	8.10	8.05	7.86
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.8	7.9	374.51	373.22	360.29	43.7	43.6	43.2	8.57	8.56	8.34
Nondurable Goods	51.1	51.3	51.7	318.78	316.42	299.32	41.4	41.2	41.4	7.70	7.68	7.23
Textile Mill Products	27.1	27.1	27.4	305.03	303.05	290.87	41.5	41.4	41.2	7.35	7.32	7.06
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	9.0	302.74	303.14	280.37	40.8	40.8	39.6	7.42	7.43	7.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.4	316.20	315.24	292.13	42.5	42.6	40.8	7.44	7.40	7.16
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	247.57	239.04	310.07	36.3	36.0	45.8	6.82	6.64	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	2.4	323.99	313.96	313.91	44.2	42.6	46.3	7.33	7.37	6.78
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.7	7.8	7.8	188.33	184.46	187.73	37.0	36.6	40.9	5.09	5.04	4.59
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.6	1.6	133.88	133.72	158.84	31.8	32.3	36.6	4.21	4.14	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.9	433.30	422.44	380.18	43.2	42.8	41.1	10.03	9.87	9.25

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
September, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,600	6,510	6,380	3,350	3,360	3,540	3,250	3,150	2,840
AIKEN---------	43,950	43,500	42,220	18,140	18,590	18,690	25,810	24,910	23,530
ALLENDALE-----	2,910	2,770	2,970	1,100	1,080	1,290	1,810	1,690	1,680
ANDERSON------	48,200	47,700	48,500	19,500	19,300	20,100	28,700	28,400	28,400
BAMBERG-------	4,450	4,580	4,280	1,350	1,530	1,420	3,100	3,050	2,860
BARNWELL------	8,380	8,210	7,920	3,440	3,450	3,360	4,940	4,760	4,560
BEAUFORT------	35,940	35,930	31,420	1,350	1,320	1,360	34,590	34,610	30,060
BERKELEY------	22,300	22,200	21,300	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,400	16,300	15,600
CALHOUN-------	3,750	3,660	3,560	2,060	2,080	2,060	1,690	1,580	1,500
CHARLESTON----	142,900	142,400	138,300	9,900	10,000	9,800	133,000	132,400	128,500
CHEROKEE------	17,220	16,370	16,320	8,660	8,410	8,570	8,560	7,960	7,750
CHESTER-------	11,520	11,550	11,070	5,520	5,620	5,590	6,000	5,930	5,480
CHESTERFIELD--	13,610	13,570	12,590	7,350	7,470	6,950	6,260	6,100	5,640
CLARENDON-----	6,730	6,680	6,440	1,540	1,590	1,560	5,190	5,090	4,880
COLLETON------	9,920	9,760	9,450	2,540	2,540	2,570	7,380	7,220	6,880
DARLINGTON----	19,970	19,760	18,750	7,120	7,160	6,960	12,850	12,600	11,790
DILLON--------	9,220	8,950	8,760	3,550	3,560	3,550	5,670	5,390	5,210
DORCHESTER----	16,300	15,900	15,600	4,500	4,300	4,400	11,800	11,600	11,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,390	4,250	4,240	1,960	1,950	1,850	2,430	2,300	2,390
FAIRFIELD-----	6,930	7,000	6,790	2,390	2,450	2,470	4,540	4,550	4,320
FLORENCE------	47,000	46,900	46,800	13,400	13,400	13,300	33,600	33,500	33,500
GEORGETOWN----	15,960	15,890	14,710	4,670	4,720	4,340	11,290	11,170	10,370
GREENVILLE----	168,000	165,700	163,800	49,000	48,900	49,000	119,000	116,800	114,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,940	26,620	25,670	10,770	10,810	10,980	16,170	15,810	14,690
HAMPTON-------	4,940	4,680	4,720	1,760	1,780	1,770	3,180	2,900	2,950
HORRY---------	58,500	59,660	56,730	5,550	5,550	5,720	52,950	54,110	51,010
JASPER--------	3,370	3,290	3,210	210	200	200	3,160	3,090	3,010
KERSHAW-------	15,250	14,780	14,510	6,510	6,550	6,650	8,740	8,230	7,860
LANCASTER-----	18,200	18,080	17,610	8,980	9,060	9,400	9,220	9,020	8,210
LAURENS-------	18,010	17,630	17,370	7,670	7,760	7,900	10,340	9,870	9,470
LEE-----------	3,370	3,360	3,270	1,020	1,030	1,040	2,350	2,330	2,230
LEXINGTON-----	47,700	47,300	46,200	13,100	13,100	13,400	34,600	34,200	32,800
McCORMICK-----	2,040	1,860	1,830	790	800	800	1,250	1,060	1,030
MARION--------	12,180	11,980	11,420	5,650	5,710	5,550	6,530	6,270	5,870
MARLBORO------	8,870	8,620	8,460	4,050	4,060	4,070	4,820	4,560	4,390
NEWBERRY------	11,100	10,860	10,820	4,780	4,810	5,080	6,320	6,050	5,740
OCONEE--------	22,170	22,150	20,920	9,900	9,990	9,670	12,270	12,160	11,250
ORANGEBURG----	28,200	27,240	25,960	9,100	8,860	8,520	19,100	18,380	17,440
PICKENS-------	31,100	30,300	31,200	11,100	11,100	11,500	20,000	19,200	19,700
RICHLAND------	165,300	162,700	162,100	14,600	14,600	14,700	150,700	148,100	147,400
SALUDA--------	3,270	3,220	3,110	1,170	1,130	1,200	2,100	2,090	1,910
SPARTANBURG---	94,000	92,600	92,800	36,200	36,200	36,700	57,800	56,400	56,100
SUMTER--------	30,400	30,110	29,440	8,410	8,450	8,980	21,990	21,660	20,460
UNION---------	10,480	10,330	10,030	5,660	5,660	5,740	4,820	4,670	4,290
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,320	10,240	9,780	3,830	3,870	3,790	6,490	6,370	5,990
YORK----------	43,600	43,500	43,000	12,500	12,500	12,100	31,100	31,000	30,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
September, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,770	10,950	10,830	950	1,100	1,170	8.8	10.0	10.8
AIKEN---------	55,920	55,330	53,800	3,560	3,190	3,680	6.4	5.8	6.8
ALLENDALE-----	4,710	4,640	4,800	410	430	350	8.7	9.3	7.3
ANDERSON------	68,670	68,640	68,040	4,110	4,550	5,390	6.0	6.6	7.9
BAMBERG-------	7,280	7,420	7,120	820	690	820	11.3	9.3	11.5
BARNWELL------	10,330	10,230	9,930	820	780	800	7.9	7.6	8.1
BEAUFORT------	40,660	41,400	36,150	1,300	1,300	1,130	3.2	3.1	3.1
BERKELEY------	54,340	54,120	50,360	2,260	2,430	2,020	4.2	4.5	4.0
CALHOUN-------	5,220	5,280	5,110	410	490	460	7.9	9.3	9.0
CHARLESTON----	139,280	139,070	129,220	5,970	6,760	5,480	4.3	4.9	4.2
CHEROKEE------	22,860	22,180	22,230	1,260	1,370	1,470	5.5	6.2	6.6
CHESTER-------	14,380	14,360	14,190	1,430	1,230	1,580	9.9	8.6	11.1
CHESTERFIELD--	21,070	21,370	20,230	1,270	1,380	1,640	6.0	6.5	8.1
CLARENDON-----	12,850	13,150	12,460	1,140	1,350	1,080	8.9	10.3	8.7
COLLETON------	18,880	18,830	18,270	1,250	1,350	1,250	6.6	7.2	6.8
DARLINGTON----	28,320	28,680	27,660	2,240	2,560	2,770	7.9	8.9	10.0
DILLON--------	15,010	14,940	14,860	1,110	1,180	1,440	7.4	7.9	9.7
DORCHESTER----	33,940	33,910	31,690	1,210	1,430	1,310	3.6	4.2	4.1
EDGEFIELD-----	7,250	7,320	7,280	340	490	500	4.7	6.7	6.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,780	9,950	9,640	830	800	750	8.5	8.0	7.8
FLORENCE------	56,060	56,410	54,240	3,540	4,030	4,120	6.3	7.1	7.6
GEORGETOWN----	21,740	21,640	20,540	1,790	1,730	1,910	8.2	8.0	9.3
GREENVILLE----	166,060	164,650	158,440	7,290	7,780	8,500	4.4	4.7	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,300	28,550	27,860	2,180	2,530	3,150	7.7	8.9	11.3
HAMPTON-------	7,110	6,900	7,010	550	580	600	7.7	8.4	8.6
HORRY---------	69,540	71,920	69,210	3,780	3,830	4,560	5.4	5.3	6.6
JASPER--------	6,300	6,310	6,090	390	410	370	6.2	6.5	6.1
KERSHAW-------	18,760	18,600	18,260	1,230	1,530	1,350	6.6	8.2	7.4
LANCASTER-----	26,100	26,170	25,910	1,990	2,060	2,270	7.6	7.9	8.8
LAURENS-------	22,750	22,580	22,430	1,660	1,830	1,800	7.3	8.1	8.0
LEE-----------	8,750	8,960	8,650	600	690	590	6.9	7.7	6.8
LEXINGTON-----	81,350	80,530	76,530	2,950	2,900	2,730	3.6	3.6	3.6
McCORMICK-----	2,950	2,870	2,960	260	320	470	8.8	11.1	15.9
MARION--------	15,380	15,390	14,770	1,430	1,510	1,490	9.3	9.8	10.1
MARLBORO------	12,930	13,020	13,050	1,210	1,390	1,700	9.4	10.7	13.0
NEWBERRY------	15,080	15,030	14,750	890	1,050	790	5.9	7.0	5.4
OCONEE--------	27,940	28,390	26,710	1,780	2,000	1,730	6.4	7.0	6.5
ORANGEBURG----	39,920	39,480	37,800	3,550	4,070	3,600	8.9	10.3	9.5
PICKENS-------	46,400	46,120	44,620	1,940	2,190	2,630	4.2	4.7	5.9
RICHLAND------	147,920	146,970	138,870	5,280	5,740	4,610	3.6	3.9	3.3
SALUDA--------	7,760	7,770	7,640	380	450	490	4.9	5.8	6.4
SPARTANBURG---	114,870	114,170	110,170	5,060	5,670	6,460	4.4	5.0	5.9
SUMTER--------	36,150	36,510	35,190	2,680	2,980	2,360	7.4	8.2	6.7
UNION---------	14,780	14,740	14,380	1,150	1,340	1,150	7.8	9.1	8.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,010	17,230	16,480	1,290	1,290	1,350	7.6	7.5	8.2
YORK----------	69,380	69,460	65,710	2,980	3,430	3,190	4.3	4.9	4.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
ANDERSON	13,280	13,300	13,230	12,250	12,160	11,880	1,030	1,140	1,350	7.8	8.6	10.2
CHARLESTON	37,270	37,220	34,580	35,710	35,450	33,150	1,560	1,770	1,430	4.2	4.8	4.1
COLUMBIA	48,300	48,030	45,330	46,240	45,790	43,530	2,060	2,240	1,800	4.3	4.7	4.0
FLORENCE	15,440	15,530	14,930	14,520	14,480	13,860	920	1,050	1,070	6.0	6.8	7.2
GREENVILLE	32,270	32,020	30,860	30,580	30,210	28,880	1,690	1,810	1,980	5.2	5.7	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,150	10,230	9,980	9,390	9,350	8,880	760	880	1,100	7.5	8.6	11.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,590	13,030	12,490	12,110	12,540	11,910	480	490	580	3.8	3.8	4.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,270	22,310	20,660	20,820	20,670	19,330	1,450	1,640	1,330	6.5	7.4	6.4
ROCK HILL	22,080	22,140	20,940	20,950	20,840	19,730	1,130	1,300	1,210	5.1	5.9	5.8
SPARTANBURG	23,470	23,350	22,570	22,230	21,960	20,990	1,240	1,390	1,580	5.3	6.0	7.0
SUMTER	10,980	11,080	10,680	10,140	10,150	9,940	840	930	740	7.7	8.4	6.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Trina Simons, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Sam McClary.